Eupithecia ultimaria Boisd. (Geometridae), *Cryphia algae* Fabr. (Noctuidae) and *Hypena obsitalis* Hb. (Noctuidae): Lepidoptera apparently breeding in Devon

Two examples of *Eupithecia ultimaria* Boisd., the Channel Island Pug, were taken at light on 21 and 28 July 2006, one on each date, at Holcombe, near Teignmouth. A follow-up survey was carried out at Sprey Point, Teignmouth on 2 August 2006 (the Holcombe trap overlooks this site although it is nearly a mile away). Tamarisk is the dominant bush here, and 18 larvae of the pug were beaten out of these bushes. These have since pupated and I await the images.

During the last week of July 2006, Bill Deakins recorded 3 individual specimens of *Cryphia algae* Fabr., the Tree-lichen Beauty, at his light in Ilsham Marine Drive, Torquay. On 9 August 2006, Barry Henwood and myself ran lights at Manor Wood, the nearest accessible woodland to the original capture. We caught 64 species at light including one *Cryphia algae*. Considering that we have now seen four specimens in this small area near Thatcher Point, Torquay, it can be assumed that we have the start of a colony of this species in this area of Torquay.

Following my report in *Ent. Rec.* **116**: 90. concerning over-wintering specimens of *Hypena obsitalis* Hb., the Bloxworth Snout, at Prawle Point, local naturalist Chris Proctor reported seeing "tens" of H. obsitalis over wintering in caves at Sharkham Point, south of Brixham and at Fishcombe Quarry, north of Brixham. Several *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L., the Herald, were also seen at the same time but, strangely, no butterflies. Roy McCormick, 36 Paradise Road, Teignmouth, Devon TQ14 8NR.

The Scarce Hook-tip *Sabra harpagula* Esp. (Lep.: Drepanidae), new to The Channel Islands

This species, the first specimen for any of the Channel Islands, was caught in the Rothamsted Insect Survey light trap at Trinity on Jersey (trap number 547) on the night of 9 August 2005.

Sabra harpagula is a *Red Data Book* species on mainland Britain, where it is confined to the Wye Valley in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, the larvae feeding on Small-leaved Lime (Skinner, 1998. *The colour identification guide to moths of the British Isles*. Viking). Although the food plant is present on Jersey, it is most likely that this singleton was a vagrant from France (where it occurs throughout the country). This suggestion is substantiated by the date, which implies a second generation individual and bivoltinism is only known from mainland Europe; this is supported by the specimen being rather small, which is often the case in second generation Continental specimens (Waring, *et al*, 2003. *Field guide to the moths of Great Britain and Ireland*. British Wildlife Publishing).

Many thanks to Roger Long for information regarding the specimen and to Alex Vautier for the operation of the light trap.— Philip J. L. Gould, Co-ordinator of the Rothamsted Insect Survey Light-trap Network, Plant & Invertebrate Ecology Division, Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2JQ (E-mail: phil.gould@bbsrc.ac.uk).